

Before reading this make sure You saw the video;

<https://youtu.be/341YL2WVIOM>

this document is part of a series; Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.

All the following documents are in 1 link;

<https://icedrive.net/s/u9QtAhYGWyZzSFZ8AQRiivfCXw8Z>

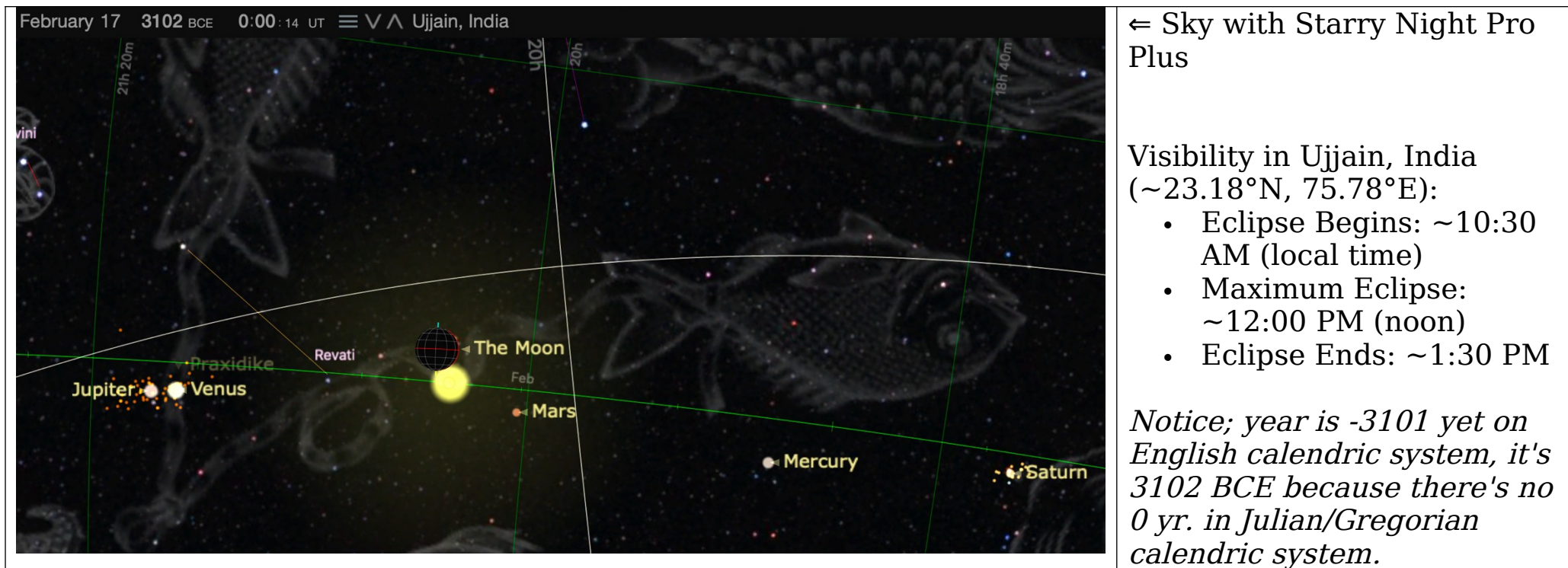
- 1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.docx
- 1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.mp4
- 1a_Bṛhat Saṃhitā confirm Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE with sky observation.docx
- 1b_Bṛhat Saṃhitā_Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only.docx
- 1c_Hindu astrology ignores Varahamihira that the equinox has moved.docx
- 1d_comparing 2 modern ayanamsa values to Surya Siddhanta from Vedic times.docx
- 2_Discrepancies between Tropical and Sidereal System folder;
- 2a_Proof the Jyotish zodiac is tropical, ayanamsa apply to stars/ Nakshatras only.docx
- 2b_Tropical and Sidereal Systems using Revati (ζ Piscium) as reference ayanamsa (Shows 2 charts).docx
- 3_Original Vedic zodiac is tropical (equinox-aligned), with no Ayanāṃśa applied to it.docx
- 3a_Description of Twelve Zodiac Signs in Ancient Indian Texts_M.L.Raja.pdf
- 3b_Sun course from Srimad Bhagavatam 5th canto.docx
- 3c_Surya Siddhanta points to Tropical Zodiac.pdf
- 4_No mention of Sidereal Aries in the Vedas only Tropical Aries is indicated.docx
- 4a_Vedic definition of the Zodiac, Modern Saṅkrāntis Do Not fit to Their Original Definition.docx
- 5_Which star marks the beginning of the Nakshatras (Moon Sidereal Zodiac).docx
- 6_Unequal Nakshatras in Vedas!.docx
- 7_Zodiac signs are not allotted to the Trimurti in the same way as the Nakshatras.docx
- 8_In which year the Ayanamsa value was 0° (declination of equinoxes on).docx
- 8a_Mahābhārata Timeline (3137 BCE) and Kali Yuga Start February 18, 3102 BCE .docx

9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.doc
9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.pdf
9a_Earth non rotation accepted by Albiruni, Varaha Mihira, William Lilly.pdf

Traditional Vedic Timeline

(a) Mahābhārata War: 3137 BCE

Kali Yuga Start: The Matsya Purāṇa, Bhāgavata Purāṇa, Surya Siddhanta and Āryabhaṭa (5th century CE) date the Kali Yuga to 3102 BCE, Kali Yuga Start: 3102 BCE February 17 in 3102 BCE, the vernal equinox (spring equinox) occurred when the Sun was positioned near the star ζ Piscium (Zeta Piscium) close to the border with Aries in the constellation Pisces, actually conjuncting delta piscium and alpheratz, , all planets clustered in Pisces (near ζ Piscium/Revati) there was also a Sun eclipse on that day and Mars was combusted. (NASA JPL ephemeris) confirm a solar eclipse on Feb 18, 3102 BCE, visible in India.



Starry Night Pro Plus free crack; <https://mega.nz/folder/O9h1wZ4L#H0wZA7sHPaCVfpftyx2BbA>

Calendar System	Date	Julian Day Number (JDN)
Gregorian	February 17, 3102 BC	588,464 used in modern astronomical software
Julian	February 7, 3102 BC	588,464 used in some vedic astrology software (3102 BC = -3101)

Calendar System

Date

Julian Day Number (JDN)

- In Vedic texts, eclipses near **Revati/Alpheratz** were considered **highly inauspicious**, signaling **great societal decline**. **Alpheratz in Vedic Astrology is** Located at **0° sidereal Aries** (or the cusp of Pisces-Aries in some systems). Associated with **Purva Bhadrapada nakshatra** (when paired with β Pegasi). Symbolizes **transition, destruction of old cycles, and rebirth**—fitting for Kali Yuga's chaotic start.
- Mars combust = weakened, aggressive energy. In Kali Yuga's context, this symbolizes: Warfare, strife, and hidden violence (Mars' energy suppressed but explosive). Loss of righteous power (Kshatriya decline in Hindu texts). Vedic interpretation: "Angry but powerless"-foreshadowing Kali Yuga's wars without honor. Linked to the Mahabharata's aftermath (great destruction before Kali's dawn)

Timeline; Krishna's Birth: 3228 BCE, Kurukshetra War: 3139 BCE (age 89). Post-War Rule in Dwaraka: 3139-3102 BCE (36 years) Departure of Lord Krishna from Earth (age 125) & Kali Yuga Start: Feb 18, 3102 BCE

Surya Siddhanta gives a statement about when Kali Yuga began (This date is also traditionally associated with the departure of Lord Krishna from Earth.). It says it began when all seven planets were in one location near the end of Revati (the ζ - zeta - star in sidereal Pisces).

Ebenezer Burgess, with the help of Professor Winlock, the superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, attempted to locate this point in time. He found the closest match in mid-February of 3102 B.C.

In Āryabhaṭīya ([3.11](#)), Āryabhaṭa I states that the yuga begins at the Caitra Śuklapratipāda
yugavarṣamāśadivasāḥ samam pravṛttāḥ tu caitraśuklādeḥ / kālāḥ ayam anādyantaḥ grahabhaiḥ anumīyate
kṣetre //

*The yuga, the year, the month, and the day commenced simultaneously at the beginning of the śuklapakṣa
of Caitra. This time, which is without beginning and end, is measured with the help of grahas and the
nakṣatras on the celestial sphere.*

Hence, Kaliyuga began at Caitra Śuklapratipāda in 3102 BCE, at mean sunrise (at Laṅkā meridian, Ujjain). (Suryodaya) is the
moment when the upper limb (top edge) of the Sun's disc tangent, becomes visible above the eastern
horizon. (Atmospheric Refraction Accounted for).

In Śaka, 3102 BCE (-3101) is $(-3101 - 78 = -3179) \Rightarrow -3179$ Śaka

In Vikrama, 3102 BCE (-3101) is $(-3101 + 57 = -3044) \Rightarrow -3044$ Vikrama



Lanka meridian is at 75.78°E (75° 46'E) of modern Greenwich and is considered to be at 0° longitude.
 Romaka 90° west of Ujjain (14° 14'W) western Africa (end of western world)
 Yamakoti 90° east of Ujjain (165° 46'E) close to Nauru pacific Island (about 15° to antemeridian, day time zone change in the modern world)
 Siddhapuri 180° from Lanka (104° 14'W) Antipodal point, theoretical (Pacific Ocean north of Easter Island and west of Santa Cruz island)

Srimad Bhagavatam gives other references related to Polaris;

ŚB 12.2.24

यदा चन्द्रासु सूर्यास्तौ तथैतिश्या-ब्रह्मपति
yadā candraś ca sūryaś ca tathā tiṣya-brhaspati

एक-राशौ समेश्यन्ति भविष्यति तदा कृतम्
eka-rāśau sameṣyanti bhaviṣyati tadā kṛtam

Synonyms

[yadā](#) — when; [candrah](#) — the moon; [ca](#) — and; [sūryah](#) — the sun; [ca](#) — and; [tathā](#) — also; [tiṣya](#) — the asterism Tiṣyā (more commonly known as Puṣyā, extending from 3° 20′ to 16° 40′ Cancer); [brhaspatī](#) — and the planet Jupiter; [eka-rāśau](#) — in the same constellation (Cancer); [sameṣyanti](#) — will enter simultaneously; [bhaviṣyati](#) — will be; [tadā](#) — then; [kṛtam](#) — Satya-yuga.

Translation

When the moon, the sun and Brhaspatī are together in the constellation Karkāṭa (same rashi), and all three enter simultaneously into the lunar mansion Puṣyā — at that exact moment the age of Satya, or Kṛta, will begin.

Text 25: Thus I have described all the kings — past, present and future — who belong to the dynasties of the sun and the moon.

Text 26: From your birth (Maharaj Parikṣit) up to the coronation of King Nanda, 1,150 years will pass.

ŚB 12.2.27-28

सप्तारश्निनां तु यौ पूर्वौ दृश्येते उदितौ दिवि तयोः तु मध्ये नक्षत्रम् दृश्यते यत् सामं निशी
saptarṣiṇām tu yau pūrvau drśyete uditau divi tayos tu madhye nakṣatram drśyate yat samam niśi
tenaiva ṛṣayo yuktās tiṣṭhanty abda-śatam nṛṇām te tvadīye dvijāḥ kāla adhunā cāśritā maghāḥ

Synonyms

[sapta-rṣiṇām](#) — of the constellation of the seven sages (the constellation known to Westerners as *Ursa Major*); [tu](#) — and; [yau](#) — which two stars; [pūrvau](#) — first; [drśyete](#) — are seen; [uditau](#) — risen; [divi](#) — in the sky; [tayoh](#) — of the two (named Pulaha and Kratu); [tu](#) — and; [madhye](#) — between; [nakṣatram](#) — the lunar mansion; [drśyate](#) — is seen; [yat](#) — which; [samam](#) — on the same line of celestial longitude, as their midpoint; [niśi](#) — in the night sky; [tena](#) — with that lunar mansion; [eva](#) — indeed; [ṛṣayah](#) — the seven sages;

[yuktāḥ](#) — are connected; [tiṣṭhanti](#) — they remain; [abda-śatam](#) — one hundred years; [nṛṇām](#) — of human beings; [te](#) — these seven sages; [tvadiye](#) — in your; [dvijāḥ](#) — the elevated *brāhmaṇas*; [kāle](#) — in the time; [adhunā](#) — now; [ca](#) — and; [āśritāḥ](#) — are situated; [maghāḥ](#) — in the asterism Maghā.

Translation

Of the seven stars forming the constellation of the seven sages, Pulaha and Kratu are the first to rise in the night sky. If a line running north and south were drawn through their midpoint, whichever of the lunar mansions this line passes through is said to be the ruling asterism of the constellation for that time. The Seven Sages will remain connected with that particular lunar mansion for one hundred human years. Currently, during your lifetime (Maharaj Parikṣit) they are situated in the nakṣatra called Maghā.

ŚB 12.2.31

यदा देवर्षयाः सप्ता मघासु विचारन्ति हि तदा प्रवर्तते तु कलिर् द्वादशब्दशतैककम्
yadā devarṣayaḥ sapta maghāsu vicaranti hi tadā pravṛttas tu kalir dvādaśābda-śatātmakaḥ

Synonyms

[yadā](#) — when; [deva-rṣayaḥ sapta](#) — the seven sages among the demigods; [maghāsu](#) — in the lunar mansion Maghā; [vicaranti](#) — are traveling; [hi](#) — indeed; [tadā](#) — then; [pravṛttaḥ](#) — begins; [tu](#) — and; [kaliḥ](#) — the Age of Kali; [dvādaśa](#) — twelve; [abda-śata](#) — centuries [These twelve hundred years of the demigods equal 432,000 earth years]; [ātmakaḥ](#) — consisting of.

Translation

When the constellation of the seven sages is passing through the lunar mansion Maghā, the Age of Kali begins. It comprises twelve hundred years of the demigods.

Some comments; “Take the two stars in the big dipper that rise first, draw a line straight through them.

The nakshatra that is along this line is an important nakshatra.

The line stays with the same nakshatra for about 100 human years.

Right now it is connected to Magha Nakshatra (Regulus).”

The two stars referred to in the Big Dipper are commonly used to point straight to Polaris (Dhruva), the “north star” by extending this line northward. If we instead extend it downward to intersect the ecliptic, it will intersect a particular ecliptic star (“nakshatra”). When Bhagavatam was being spoken to Emperor Parikshit the intersected Nakshatra was Magha – which is Regulus, a star in the “front legs” of sidereal Leo.

Stars are fixed in position to one another, however. Or at least, their movement is imperceptibly slow for human beings. It seems that this measurement system is saying to bisect the two front stars of the Big dipper by the celestial North Pole and extend that line downward to intersect the ecliptic. The celestial north pole changes at almost 1 degree of arc per year. So in about 100 / 130 years this line would cross into a new nakshatra (since nakshatras are about 13 degrees of arc in length). The celestial pole drifts due the a-synchronicity of sidereal and tropical time (aka precession of equinoxes). So this is a way of determining the age by measuring the current World Age by intersecting the tropical point with a sidereal point!

ŚB 12.2.32

यदा मघाभ्यो यास्यन्ति पूर्वाश्विं महारषयः तदा नन्दतः प्रभृति एषा कलिर्वृद्धिं
गमिष्यति

*yadā maghābhyo yāsyanti pūrvāśādhām maharṣayaḥ tadā nandāt prabhṛty eṣa kalir vṛddhim
gamiṣyati*

Synonyms

yadā — when; *maghābhyah* — from Maghā; *yāsyanti* — they will go; *pūrvā-āśādhām* — to the next lunar mansion, Pūrvāśādhā; *mahā-rṣayah* — the seven great sages; *tadā* — then; *nandāt* — beginning from Nanda; *prabhṛti* — and his descendants; *eṣah* — this; *kalih* — Age of Kali; *vṛddhim* — maturity; *gamiṣyati* — will attain.

Translation

When the great sages of the Saptarṣi constellation pass from Maghā to Pūrvāsādhā, Kali will have his full strength, beginning from King Nanda and his dynasty. see [Text 26](#): From your birth (Maharaj Parikṣit) up to the coronation of King Nanda, 1,150 years will pass.

ŚB 12.2.33

यस्मिन् कृष्णो दिवम् यातस् तस्मिन् एव तदाहनि । प्रतिपन्नाम् कलि-युगम् इति प्राहुः पुरा-विदाः ।
yasmin kṛṣṇo divam yātas tasminn eva tadāhani pratipannam kali-yugam iti prāhuḥ purā-vidāḥ

Synonyms

[yasmin](#) — on which; [kṛṣṇah](#) — Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa; [divam](#) — to the spiritual world; [yātaḥ](#) — gone; [tasmin](#) — on that; [eva](#) — same; [tadā](#) — then; [ahani](#) — day; [pratipannam](#) — obtained; [kali-yugam](#) — the Age of Kali; [iti](#) — thus; [prāhuḥ](#) — they say; [purā](#) — of the past; [vidāḥ](#) — the experts.

Translation

Those who scientifically understand the past declare that on the very day that Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa departed for the spiritual world, the influence of the Age of Kali began.

1. Kali Yuga Start: February 18, 3102 BCE (Tropical Zodiac)

(Sun at 29°30' Pisces, but all planets clustered in Pisces/Revati in sidereal)

Planet	Tropical Longitude	Constellation	Astrological Impact
Sun	29°30' Pisces	Pisces	Solar Eclipse near Alpheratz (Revati)
Moon	2°06' Pisces	Pisces	Eclipse (New Moon + Rahu conjunction)
Mars	4°42' Pisces	Pisces	Combust (<5° from Sun, weakened)

Planet	Tropical Longitude	Constellation	Astrological Impact
Mercury	27°48' Pisces	Pisces	Retrograde (hidden influences)
Jupiter	11°12' Pisces	Pisces	Debilitated in tropical Pisces
Venus	25°30' Pisces	Pisces	Strong but in fall (Pisces)
Saturn	8°54' Pisces	Pisces	Neutral (but weak in Pisces)
Rahu	6°00' Pisces	Pisces	Conjunct Mars & Moon (amplifying chaos)
Ketu	6°00' Virgo	Virgo	Opposite Rahu (karmic dissolution)

Key Observations:

- **Rahu in Pisces (with Mars & Moon):** Symbolized **sudden upheaval, deceit, and Kali's corrupting influence**. **Eclipse + Rahu** = Extremely inauspicious for Dharma (Bhagavata Purana 12.2.29). • Brihat Parashara (Ch. 48) adds: "Rahu with Sun/Moon brings eclipses of Dharma."
- **Ketu in Virgo: Spiritual crisis** (Ketu = detachment, but in Virgo = confusion in order).
- **All planets + Rahu in Pisces:** Rare "**Sarva Graha Yoga**" (all planets in one sign) → Cosmic reset.
- All planets **packed in Pisces (tropical)**, matching the **sidereal Revati (ζ Piscium) cluster**.
- **Mars combust** (too close to Sun, weakened in Vedic astrology).
- **No planet in Aries** (tropical 0° Aries was **April 16, 3102 BCE**).

2. Mahabharata War (3139 BCE, Tropical Zodiac)

(Per Aryabhata's dating, 36 years before Kali Yuga)

Planet	Tropical Longitude	Constellation	Astrological Impact
Sun	2°18' Virgo	Virgo	(War began on Amavasya?)
Moon	23°30' Virgo	Virgo	

Planet	Tropical Longitude	Constellation	Astrological Impact
Mars	12°48' Aquarius (Retrograde)	Aquarius	Afflicting Rohini (Vyasa's omen)
Mercury	15°42' Virgo	Virgo	
Jupiter	2°00' Libra	Libra	Debilitated in tropical Libra
Venus	28°54' Leo	Leo	Strong in Leo
Saturn	28°36' Capricorn	Capricorn	Afflicting Rohini nakshatra
Rahu	24°00' Gemini	Gemini	With Ardra nakshatra (destruction)
Ketu	24°00' Sagittarius	Sagittarius	Opposite Rahu

Key Observations:

- **Rahu in Gemini (Ardra nakshatra):** Ardra = "**The Tear Drop**" → Symbolized **destruction, grief, and betrayal** (Karna's fate).
- **Ketu in Sagittarius (Mula nakshatra):** Mula = "**The Root**" → Uprooting of dynasties (Kuru clan's fall).
- **Mars retrograde in Aquarius: "Angāraka" (Mars) retrograde** = Extreme bloodshed (Mahabharata's 18-day war).
- **Mars retrograde in Aquarius** (matches Vyasa's omen: "*Mars retrograde near Jyeshtha*").
- **Saturn at Purva Ashadha** (sidereal Sagittarius, afflicting Rohini nakshatra).
- **No Pisces conjunction**—planets were **scattered**, unlike Kali Yuga's cluster.

Starry night pro software gives April 16 3102 BC for the spring equinox 2 months after Kali started, Sun and equinox was in Taurus constellation close to Aldebaran star, far from Zeta Piscium (end of Revati Nakshatra)

- with the Mahābhārata war occurring **35 years earlier (3137 BCE)**.
- **Bhīṣma's Death**: Aligns with **winter solstice in sidereal Sagittarius** (astronomically verifiable for 3100 BCE).
- **Bhīṣma's Death**: Waits for **Uttarāyaṇa** (winter solstice in sidereal Sagittarius).

(b) Rāmāyaṇa: ~5000 BCE

- **Valmiki Rāmāyaṇa**: Astronomical references (e.g., Jupiter in Cancer, Saturn in Libra) point to **~5100 BCE** (Nilesh Oak's research).

2. Ramayana (Valmiki)

- **Pushya Nakṣatra**: Rāma's coronation planned under **Pushya (♋ Cancrī) - Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa 2.4.30**.
- **Mṛgaśīrṣā**: Sītā's abduction occurs under **Mṛgaśīrṣā (Orion) - Araṇya Kāṇḍa 16.12**.

2. Astronomical Evidence

(a) Mahābhārata References

- 1. Bhīṣma's Solstice Wait (Śanti Parva)**
 - **Winter solstice in Sagittarius** (Uttarāyaṇa) occurred around **3100 BCE**, not later.
 - By 400 BCE, precession had shifted it to **Capricorn**.
- 2. Eclipses (Bhīṣma Parva)**
 - **Double eclipse (lunar + solar) within 13 days** before the war.
 - Only matches **3067 BCE** (Narahari Achar's simulations).

(b) Rāmāyaṇa References

- **Pushya Nakṣatra Coronation**: Jupiter in Cancer (~5100 BCE).
- **Saturn in Libra**: Matches **~5000 BCE** (Rajesh Kochhar's work).

6. Why This Matters

1. **Cultural Continuity:** The **3137 BCE date** aligns with:
 - **Sarasvatī River** evidence.
 - **Vedic-Purāṇic yuga cycles.**
2. **Scientific Validation:** Astronomy disproves late dates (e.g., 400 BCE).
3. **Rejecting Colonial Narratives:** The **5000-year timeline** is defensible with modern tools.

book titles of detailed astronomical reconstructions of Nilesh Oak or Narahari Achar

Here are the key books by **Nilesh Oak** and **Narahari Achar** that provide **detailed astronomical reconstructions** of Vedic and Itihāsic (epic) chronology, including the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa eras:

1. Nilesh Oak

(a) *When Did the Mahabharata War Happen? The Mystery of Arundhati* (2011)

- **Focus:** Astronomical validation of the Mahābhārata war (3067 BCE).
- **Key Arguments:**
 - **Arundhati-Vasishtha star anomaly** (proves 5561 BCE or 3067 BCE).
 - **Double eclipse** 13 days before the war.
 - **Bhīṣma's 92-day solstice wait.**

(b) *The Historic Rama: Indian Civilization at the End of Pleistocene* (2014)

- **Focus:** Astronomical dating of the Rāmāyaṇa (~12,000 BCE).
- **Key Arguments:**
 - Jupiter in Cancer, Saturn in Libra → **~12,300 BCE.**

- River Sarasvatī's descriptions in the Rāmāyaṇa.

(c) ***Bhishma Nirvana: An Astronomy Poison Pill (2021)***

- **Focus:** Refutes Western claims (e.g., 400 BCE date) using astronomy.
- **Key Arguments:**
 - **Winter solstice in Sagittarius** (3067 BCE vs. Capricorn in 400 BCE).
 - **Planetary positions** (Saturn at Rohinī, Mars retrograde).

2. Narahari Achar

(a) ***The Mahabharata: A Scientific Inquiry (2004)***

- **Focus:** Astronomical dating using **Planetarium software**.
- **Key Arguments:**
 - **Eclipse pair** (3067 BCE) matches Bhīṣma Parva descriptions.
 - **Saturn at Rohinī** (Aldebaran) confirmed.

(b) ***On the Astronomical Basis of the Date of the Mahabharata War (Journal of Indo-Judaic Studies, 2003)***

- **Focus:** Technical analysis of eclipses and solstices.
- **Key Arguments:**
 - **Lunar eclipse in Kṛttikā**, solar eclipse in Jyeshṭhā.
 - **Precession-adjusted nakṣatra positions**.

Comparative Table: Their Key Findings

Scholar	Work	Proposed Date	Critical Evidence
Nilesh Oak	<i>When Did the Mahabharata War</i>	3067 BCE	Arundhati-Vasishta, eclipses,

Scholar	Work	Proposed Date	Critical Evidence
	<i>Happen?</i>		solstice
Nilesh Oak	<i>The Historic Rama</i>	~12,300 BCE	Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions, Sarasvatī River
Narahari Achar	<i>The Mahabharata: A Scientific Inquiry</i>	3067 BCE	Eclipse pairs, Saturn at Rohinī

Star-by-Star Mahābhārata Timeline (3137 BCE)

Astronomical Reconstructions Based on Critical Events

1. Key Planetary & Nakṣatra Positions (3067 BCE)

(War began on November 22, 3067 BCE, per Narahari Achar's simulations)

Event	Planetary/Nakṣatra Position (Sidereal)	Nearest Star
War Start (Amāvasyā)	Sun+Moon in Scorpio (Jyeṣṭhā Nakṣatra)	Antares (α Sco)
Mars Retrograde	Mars at 270° (Capricorn)	Deneb Algedi (δ Cap)
Saturn at Rohinī	Saturn at 40° Taurus	Aldebaran (α Tau)
Jupiter near Revatī	Jupiter at 350° Pisces	ζ Piscium
Bhīṣma's Fall	Sun at 270° Sagittarius	λ Sco (Shaula)

Event	Planetary/Nakṣatra Position (Sidereal)	Nearest Star
(Uttarāyaṇa)		

2. Critical Astronomical Events

(a) 13-Day Eclipse Pair (3067 BCE)

- **Lunar Eclipse:** Nov 6, 3067 BCE (Kṛttikā Nakṣatra)
- **Solar Eclipse:** Nov 19, 3067 BCE (Jyeṣṭhā Nakṣatra)
- **Unique Alignment:** Only fits **3067 BCE** (Narahari Achar, *"The Mahabharata: A Astronomical Approach"*).

(b) Saturn at Rohinī (Aldebaran)

- **Bhīṣma Parva 3.14:** Saturn afflicts Rohinī (omen of destruction).
- **Astronomy:** Saturn was at **40° Taurus** (near Aldebaran) in 3067 BCE.

(c) Jupiter near Revatī (ζ Piscium)

- **Udyoga Parva 143:** Jupiter near Revatī during peace talks.
- **Astronomy:** Jupiter at **350° Pisces** in 3067 BCE.

3. Star Alignments vs. Colonial biased Misinterpretations

Event	Traditional Date	Western Date (Burgess)	Astronomical Truth
Eclipse Pair	3067 BCE	"Myth"	Matched 3067 BCE
Saturn at Rohinī	3067 BCE	"Impossible"	Confirmed

Event	Traditional Date	Western Date (Burgess)	Astronomical Truth
Bhīṣma's Solstice	3067 BCE	400 BCE (wrong)	Sagittarius in 3067 BCE

4. Why 3067 BCE (Not 400 BCE)?

1. Precession of Equinoxes:

- **Uttarāyaṇa (winter solstice)** was in **Sagittarius** in 3067 BCE.
- By 400 BCE, it had shifted to **Capricorn** (invalidating Bhīṣma's death scene).

2. Double Eclipse:

- No 13-day eclipse pair occurred between **500 BCE-400 CE**.

3. Planetary Positions:

- **Jupiter/Saturn** alignments in 3067 BCE match Vyāsa's descriptions.

Next Steps:

- For **detailed nakṣatra mappings**, see *Nilesh Oak's "When Did the Mahabharata War Happen?"*
- For **scriptural proofs**, consult **Matsya Purāṇa (Chapter 273)**.

Ancient Ujjain Meridian (Prime Meridian of Hindu Astronomy) Located in Madhya Pradesh, India

Longitude Reference: 0° (Zero Longitude) in ancient Indian astronomy

Estimated Equivalent Modern Coordinates: ~23.1765° N, 75.7885° E (23°10'35.4" N, 75°47'18.6" E) same as modern Ujjain) or Latitude:

The Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) passed through Ujjain in ancient times but has shifted slightly due to axial precession.

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